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E. H. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 26. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 6, 1871.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

An Immense Demonstration.

A Grand Gala Day.

Our German Citizens Out En Masse.

Decorations in the City—Procession Four Miles Long—Scenes at Friendship Grove—Ten Thousand People Present—Speeches, Resolutions, etc.

Monday was a grand gala day for our German citizens, and indeed for all classes, as the celebration was general throughout the two cities and neighboring boroughs. The public schools were dismissed, many of the large manufacturing establishments were closed, and the streets were crowded throughout the day with tens of thousands of people, who had turned out as spectators or as participants in the grand jubilee festivities. The day was pleasant and auspicious, and everything combined to render the celebration one of the largest and most imposing and enjoyable ever gotten up by our German people.

THE DECORATIONS.

The German citizens of the City, Allegheny and the South Side, all along the line of the procession, demonstrated a very tasteful sympathy in the proceedings by a profuse yet tasteful decoration of their buildings. So general was the decorations that it would be impossible to speak of them in detail.

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

The order for the formation of the procession, if it had been strictly observed, would have occasioned no trouble whatever, but by reason of awkwardness or neglect in some quarter, everybody, nearly, became jumbled, and delegations of mounted horsemen, men on foot and in wagons, were in all the cross streets running parallel with Water street in the first ward. The delegations commenced to form at 7:30 o'clock, that from Pittsburgh, at the corner of Wood and Water street, the carriages of the division forming on Second avenue at Wood street, and the mounted men on Water street. This order was effectually carried out, but when the other divisions arrived things got mixed. The Allegheny division, formed in East Park, and upon arrival in Pittsburgh, rested the column on Water street at Market. The South Side division, on arriving in Pittsburgh, rested on Water at Wood street.

The time arranged for the procession to move was nine o'clock, but it was nearly until ten that a start was fired from Water Hill, above the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the order of march began. The procession then moved over the following route:

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

From Water street to Market, Market to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Smithfield, Smithfield to Liberty, Liberty to Sixth, Sixth to Suspension bridge, over bridge to Federal street, Federal to Ohio, Ohio to Union avenue, Union avenue to Montgomery avenue, Montgomery avenue to Federal, Federal to North avenue, North avenue to Second, Second to Chestnut, Chestnut to Ohio, Ohio to Cedar avenue, Cedar avenue to Lacock, Lacock to Federal, Federal to Suspension bridge, over bridge to Sixth, Sixth to Smithfield, Butler, Butler to Forty-fourth, and along Forty-fourth to Friendship Grove, where the festival was to be held.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

German soldier, as an advance herald, and a squad of police in charge of Lieutenant Lloyd.

MARSHALS AND AIDS.

Mr. John Seiferth, Chief Marshal, and N. Raiber Assistant to the Chief Marshal.

Aids-de-camps—L. Gerwig, C. J. Richter, P. R. Hohrbacker, E. Groetzinger, W. Havekotte, Oswald Hinckman, E. Wellenkamp, Fred. Wentzel, Charles Hans, F. Spreyer, Peter Dressler, O. Sheilhardt, Henry Schmidt, J. J. Heckman, F. Andriessen.

Mounted Marshals—Herman Jonss, Chief Marshal; Fred. Divelbiss—Chief Marshal, Herman Jonss; Assistant Marshal, Martin Schmidt.

Aids—George Marshall, A. Suelzner, D. R. Yeager, G. C. Hess, H. Fullerton, E. H. Yeager, Will Fullerton, Charles Hoffman, Fred. Hillenbrand, Fred. Bluhm, W. E. Stewart, Van Buren, and Major George W. Murphy.

Second Division—Chief Marshal, Alfred Kredel; Assistant Marshal, W. N. Strauh.

Aids—A. Callow, Philip Schmidt, Dr. Hardtmeyer, C. Kusler, C. Boehme, J. Einstein, W. Stuermwitz, H. F. Eggers, J. Keifer, J. Horn, Christian Schafer, C. Esel.

Third Division—Chief Marshal, Dr. Essling.

Aids—Christian Ross, Jacob Schaffer, F. Walter, John Rudolf, Fred Hample, Mount Oliver, John Zeh, Jacob Roth, John Nusser, Jr., Jacob Gommel, John F. Vierheller, Dilch Bros., and Fred. Allbrecht.

THE BANNERS, DEVICES AND INSCRIPTIONS.

Some of the mottoes, all of which were in German, were as follows: "Peace—it shines like a diamond throughout the world, and wherever true unity can Peace be found." "Bismarck has done his duty; therefore he shall be honored." "Until the bones and marrow in our bodies drink up, and German Union will at all times be defended." These inscriptions were on the banners of the Pennsylvania. The shoemakers were working, having boot legs, &c., hanging out of their wagons, and the German printers were setting type. On the latter wagon was the motto, "To keep peace in the family is the Volks's most noble duty." Another wagon was handsomely decorated, with flags, &c., and the motto, "Long live Germania!" Another banner, with Liberty in which were the cigar makers of Emil Poerstel, were three cigar makers, one of whom was small, still a third larger. They were the 1854, 1858, 1871—referring to the small one—referring to the size of the cigars in the war in 1871. Also a banner with the following: "If our forefathers were to rise out of their graves to-day, what would they say?" "Die Wacht am Rhein," "To keep peace in the family is the Volks's most noble duty," "Die Wacht am Rhein," "Long live Germania!" On Poller's wagon was the motto, "To keep peace in the family is the Volks's most noble duty," and the wagon was handsomely decorated, with flags, &c., and the motto, "Long live Germania!" Another banner, upon which were the cigar makers of Emil Poerstel, were three cigar makers, one small, another large, and still a third larger. They were the 1854, 1858, 1871—referring to the small one—referring to the size of the cigars in the war in 1871. Also a banner with the following: "If our forefathers were to rise out of their graves to-day, what would they say?" "Die Wacht am Rhein," "To keep peace in the family is the Volks's most noble duty

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 6, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

NEW REFORMATION IN GERMANY.

Time is necessary to adjust the true significance of events. It may be that incidents of a peaceful character which have lately taken place in Germany, will appear two centuries hence to have had greater historical importance than the establishment of German supremacy in war; or to state the suggestion in a less paradoxical form, it is probable that, in coming generations the chief interest of the German military triumphs will center in the political and religious development by which they were followed. It is already evident how vain were the fears of those who apprehended a general reaction in favor of ancient ideas and institutions as a consequence of the German successes. In fact, in spite of the surprises caused by the war, foreigners have still much to learn concerning the extent to which modern culture has pervaded and moulded the nation. Such a people are not likely to be carried by transient enthusiasm into the adoption of views and measures inconsistent with their own intellectual and social progress, or with their self-respect. In illustration of the falsification of the fears referred to, we may mention the general results of the first elections held after the war, but it is more strikingly exemplified in the present movement opposed to the advance of Ultramontanism.

Fortunately, in this country the difference between Popery or Ultramontanism on the one hand, and Catholicism on the other, is almost unknown, or hardly recognized. So little practical interest attaches to the subject that the person who denounces or warns against the dangers of encroachment from the Papal power is very generally exposed to the censure of uncharitable dealing with a respectable denomination of Christians. Here, in the presence of our universal religious freedom, it is easy to mystify people about the matter; to represent the recognition of the Pope's infallibility as an act involving no new or important practical consequences, and many are so completely deceived that they either remain indifferent, or give their countenance and support to principles which, at all comprehended, would excite their loathing and abhorrence. In Europe no such jugglery is possible. There all know that the question started by the decree of the Council is neither more nor less than the question of liberty or slavery, of modern progress and enlightenment, or mediæval stagnation and darkness, of the intellectual and moral elevation of the people, or their ignorance and degradation under sacerdotal domination. In Europe, and especially in Germany, the subject is well understood, where the sternest and most determined enemies of Popery or Papistry are pious Catholics. Such is Dr. DOELLINGER, Professor in the University of Munich. He is undoubtedly the greatest, that is, the most learned and acute theologian of the Romish Church, while as a master of ecclesiastical history he has few equals in any country or denomination. A member of the Roman Communion, he combats in the proposal to make the doctrine of the Pope's personal infallibility a dogma of the church with arguments so conclusive that any assembly open to conviction must have yielded to their force. All in vain; the decree was passed under the influence of the Jesuits and of the pressure of various kinds brought to bear upon the members. Of the minority who voted against the dogma, a large proportion, as our readers know, have since given in their adhesion to the action of the Council. Dr. DOELLINGER is not one of these feeble or dishonest characters. On the contrary, the summons to submit he has met with an argument cogent and complete, in which he declares the dogma inconsistent with the Scriptures, with tradition and with the acts of Councils, and incompatible with just relations between church and state and with the duties of the Catholic citizen or subject. To this document Rome has responded in her ancient and well known way, by excommunication. The interesting circumstance connected with the case is the sympathy and support which Dr. DOELLINGER receives in his persecution from the court and people of Bavaria. Catholic, and hitherto the priests have had prétty much their own way. A German authority states that since the absurd action of the Ecumenical Council, a strong reaction has set in among the people against priestly arrogance and control, and it is certain that a large majority of them sustain the opposition to the dogma of infallibility. Dr. DOELLINGER, in the paper referred to above, says that a countless number of clergymen, former pupils of his, who had subscribed to the action of the Council, had assured him that, notwithstanding their formal assent, they neither did nor could believe the dogma. A deputation of fifty professors and teachers in the University of Munich have also waited upon him with an address, in which they sustain him in the position which he has assumed. Among other things the address says:

> Where will it be bringing us? What will become of the Catholic world? What will become of our country, if within the Catholic Church it shall be no longer possible to unite science and culture, sincerity of heart and freedom of thought with the religious character?

The King is also well known to side with the great dissenter, who is already loudly talked of as likely soon to be assigned to a place in the Cabinet as Minister of Worship and Public Instruction. The prospect seems fair enough that in Bavaria before long, there will be an independent Catholic Church, having no connection with Rome. Whether this comes to pass or not, we are safe in saying that the days of Papal interference with the Church in Bavaria are well nigh over. Indeed, throughout Catholic Germany, there are abundant indications that the people are disgusted with the priests as the directors of secular instruction, and are determined no longer to lag behind the rest of the country in civilization, because their spiritual guides think ignorance essential as a guaranty of obedience, if not as the promoter of devotion. The people of Wurtemberg are believed to be still more ready for deliverance than those of Bavaria, while the Catholics of Prussia are in advance of both. In truth, a second Reformation is going rapidly on in Catholic Germany.

THE tumultuous demonstrations of the English populace which compelled the government to recede from its attempt to incorporate into the fiscal system of that country the American idea of a tax on matches, rendered it necessary for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to present some available substitute for the impost rejected by the House of Commons. To supply the deficit thus caused, an increase of fifty per cent. has therefore been added to the income tax. Yesterday's cable telegrams inform us that the proposition evoked considerable opposition, but that a division of the House resulted in the triumph of the ministry. This is a much more judicious selection than the former. It falls alone upon the rich, who are able to pay, while past experience has proved it to result in the yielding of more revenue, with less derangement of industry, than any other impost known to British taxation. The rate last year was four pence in the pound, or 1.66 per cent. The increase which has just been added makes it 2.50 per cent., which is the rate of our own income tax. Since its first imposition by Sir ROBERT PEEL in 1842 it has undergone fifteen modifications, during the Crimean war being raised to 6.66 per cent.

ONE thing at a time, of course, and slaughter the worst wrong first; but after the income tax law has been repealed, the abolition of that other abuse known as the franking privilege will be in direct order. The extent of this costly nuisance may be inferred from the simple statement that the bags of printed matter now lying in the Capitol, ordered by Senators to be sent to their homes at the close of the session, have kept the cartmen pretty busily employed ever since in conveying them to the postoffice. These bags weigh from fifty to one hundred pounds each, and more than one hundred of them were standing together one day last week, waiting to be removed. Of these more than twenty were directed to each of several Senators. This has been going on not only ever since the close of the session, but during the whole of it; while in the mail awaiting transportation last Monday were thirteen huge bags addressed under the frank of ex-Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, whose term of office expired with the last Congress. "Reform it altogether."

FRENCH NOTES.

A cable despatch, in our issue of Wednesday, mentioned as a thing definite and well known, the purpose of the German government to intervene for the establishment of order in Paris. From the tenor of the statement, however, it would appear that the Imperial Council which adopted the resolution referred to, does not meditate any change of policy towards France. It was agreed, we were told, to make known to the Versailles government that a further limited period would be allowed for the restoration of authority and the fulfillment of treaty stipulations, after which Germany would take independent action to establish law and order in Paris. These words indicate precisely the attitude which the German government has maintained from the beginning of the Socialist revolt, and all that we may infer from the language is that BISMARCK does not intend that the insurgents shall hold the French capital forever, or even for an indefinite time. One of the most curious and interesting results of the outbreak and of the fearfully embarrassing position in which it has placed the Versailles government, is the kindly, one may say the friendly, feelings with which the most prominent members of the latter have come to regard the Germans, Prince BISMARCK not excepted. At a session of the Assembly a few days ago, M. FAVRE spoke with emotion of the marks of sympathy which, in their calamities, they had received from all the governments whose interests were in some sort bound up with theirs, and he said that as for the German government, while displaying legitimate apprehensions in view of a state of things possibly dangerous to itself, it had never ceased to repose absolute confidence in the Assembly. "The German government," he said, "has believed in the loyalty of the Assembly, in its firm purpose to re-establish order, and above all in the legitimacy of its right." In evidence of the truth of this statement, FAVRE referred to the fact that when the Minister of Foreign Relations in the Commune attempted to open communication with Count FABRICE, commander of the German troops near Paris, the Count treated his letter with silent contempt, and handed it over to the Versailles government. This important document FAVRE read to the Assembly in the serious tone of a diplomatist personally concerned in the paper; but having arrived at the signature, he paused a moment, laid the paper on the desk, looked over the Assembly, and with a gesture of supreme disdain, passing his hand over his beard and letting it fall the length of his arm, he gave the name of the signer, PASCHAL GROUSSET. The name and the manner in which it was delivered produced a burst of laughter from the members. This GROUSSET whom the Commune has made so conspicuous for a moment, is said to be a fresh, rosy, pompous little journalist of the fourth or fifth rank.

In the Second German Government, not only on account of the payment of its war indemnity but for the sake of neighborly example interested in the establishment of a firm and durable government in France, is doubtless giving all its moral influence to the Versailles Assembly. Under the direction of M. THIERS, the Assembly has pursued and is pursuing a perfectly intelligible policy, by which it hopes to bring the insurgents to submission with comparatively little bloodshed. BISMARCK, like the rest of the outside world, may doubt its success and may be rather impatient for the end. Facts, however, seem to justify the confidence with which THIERS, Favre and their associates look forward to the early surrender of the rebels or the early and easy occupation of the city by the Government troops. Of the several leaders who have in succession headed the Commune, not one has succeeded in gaining general confidence. The small shopkeepers, who at first sympathized with the cry for municipal independence, have been completely disabused, and now understand the movement to be a mere scheme of universal robbery. All who have any respect for religion, have been horrified and disgusted by the desecration of the churches and by the persecution of the priests. Even the rabble who, in the beginning, clamored for blood, were at length seized with strange terrors at the thought that the Holy Guillotine, once enthroned, [illegible] people who would like to make homes in Georgia, but they are not willing to pay the price at which lands are held in that State. They will give cash down readily enough, but they have a prejudice against yielding their cherished principles. It is utterly useless for Mr. STEPHENS to invite immigration so long as himself and brother, and their *confreres*, continue to adhere to their reactionary political views and purposes.

IS COMPULSORY education a necessity of civilization? In a recently published work on the "Criminal and Judicial Statistics of Ireland for 1869," it is stated that 37.4 per cent. of the men, and 51.2 per cent. of the women undergoing imprisonment in that country, could neither read nor write. In England and Wales 33 per cent. of the men and 40 per cent. of the women sentenced to prison for various offenses, were equally ignorant. Of the children committed to reformatories in England in 1869, 18.5 per cent. could neither read nor write, 35 per could read or write imperfectly, and only 16.5 per cent. could read and write well. The statistics of the United States Bureau of Education show that there are nearly three million citizens of the United States, above the age of fifteen years, who are altogether illiterate. Nearly all the Continental European governments have established systems of compulsory education, and it is said that every Chinese immigrant who has landed on our shores is able to read and write. Theoretically, the safety and perpetuity of our institutions are said to depend upon the intelligence of our citizens, practically the country does not appear to think so.

THE bill for the appointment of an inspector of drugs for Allegheny county, to which we made reference a few days ago, was not asked for or indorsed by the County Medical Association. The subject was brought before that society, by a gentleman who has taken a very active part in getting up the bill, but no action was had upon it. A number of physicians, upon solicitation, did sign a petition for the passage of some such bill, but several of these have since expressed their disapproval of the measure in its present shape. We have assurances, not only from druggists but physicians also, that the bill has been engineered in the interest of two gentlemen, one or the other of whom expects to secure the appointment for himself, and neither is qualified for the position. There is a remonstrance against the bill now being circulated and signed by all the leading druggists and physicians. The people would not be benefitted a particle by this proposed law, and our members should see that it is shelved at once.

THE proceedings of the Joint High Commission appear to give lively satisfaction to the English press. The general view of the latest received London files, is, that although the practice of laying down principles for the guidance of diplomatists is an "innovation," it is, nevertheless, a very desirable one; the method which has hitherto prevailed, of extracting principles from usages, rather than conforming usages to principles, often causing international law to conflict with sound morality and common sense. The London *Times*, which fairly represents the average expression, says: "If, as we may confidently hope, the Powers invited to nominate members of the arbitrating Commission, accept this duty, the Commission, constituted of their nominees, and the nominees of the two principals, will be strong enough to construe the new rule of international law, so far as may be necessary for its application to the Alabama case. They will have the statute before them, and as judge and jury will find a verdict. If it should be against us, we must bow to their decision; but we shall go into the arbitration with a good heart."

NOTWITHSTANDING the humiliation which it would bring upon the Versailles Government, it seems desirable that Germany should execute the intention which, according to last night's cable telegrams, it entertains, of taking independent action for the enforcement of law and order in Paris, unless THIERS speedily succeeds in stamping out the rebellion. There can be no worse humiliation inflicted on France than the excesses of her own people have already caused. All the interests of civilization and humanity demand that they shall be stopped.

THE monthly exhibit of the public finances, reported in these columns yesterday, tells its own story. The total reduction of the public debt since May 1st, 1869, was $221,889,716 87, while the annual interest on the debt has been reduced $1,072,503 33 within the same period. The total amount of the national debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $2,303,573,543 14. The capital of the debt, estimated upon the basis of thirty-nine millions, is $59 06 per head, which will do very well to contrast with the workings of the New York system of finance as at present administered. Upon the 1st instant the amendments passed last July to the Internal Revenue act went into existence. All special taxes, except on malt liquors, distilled spirits and tobacco, are abolished. But notwithstanding that this reduces the internal revenue some twenty or thirty millions, the fiscal year ending with the close of next month will show a surplus of from seventy to eighty millions above actual expenses. We are glad to have the financial status of the country so completely refute the charges of extravagance alleged against the administration by the Democracy, and our gratification will be very greatly increased when the vexatious imposition (we beg pardon, we mean impost) of the income tax is altogether removed.

THE Papal excommunication of Dr. Dollinger, on account of his refusal to subscribe to the dogma of infallibility, is yielding unlooked for fruits. The Bavarian Government has requested the Archbishop of Bamberg permission to publish the decree of the late council within the limits of the kingdom, which is an eminently Catholic one. An association of Catholic citizens of Munich have also instituted the course of the great theologian, calling upon the Government to oppose the dangerous consequences of the infallibility dogma by all the means at its disposal. The example of Dr. Dollinger has also been imitated in Switzerland, Father Egli, of Lucerne, having likewise published a protest against the decrees last year passed in Rome. This ecclesiastic, too, drew upon him the excommunicating wrath of his superior, the bishop, who, besides, asked from the Government the removal of the heretic from his parish. The Government, on its part, declared that it could not entertain the idea of interfering with a member of the church who had done nothing but courageously to protest against a new doctrine. This, taken in connection with other indications, looks as if a schism upon a grand scale were at hand.

AN examination of the regular returns to the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session, followed by tals of members in good standing: Philadelphia, 18,157; New York, 15,716; Brooklyn, 7,368; Cincinnati, 3,262; Chicago, 3,273; Baltimore, 2,693; St. Louis, 2,112; Boston, 734. So Philadelphia leads all American cities as a Presbyterian stronghold. The *North American*, commenting upon these figures, says: "As to the amount of population represented by the above statistics, it must be purely a matter of conjecture. The members are, of course, all adults. If we allow one adult member to every ten following in connection that taxables do, the result would be a Presbyterian population of nearly or quite one hundred thousand in Philadelphia. The chances are that this is not an exaggeration, if we allow the total to include all who entertain the Presbyterian faith but are not members of the church."

MR. DAVID A. WELLS, in an article in the *Nation*, says: "I think one would hazard little in predicting that during the next twenty-five years, without such a condition of general disturbance and revolution in Europe as would endanger the safety of investments in that country, the average rate of interest for the United States as *a whole* will not be less than *seven per cent.* If the National or State Governments are able to borrow for less in their own markets, it will be because of the offer of compensating advantages for the reduction, either in the way of security, exemption from taxation, or facility of conversion."

A STRANGE REVELATION.

Gottschalk, the Pianist—The Cause of His Death.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Ever since the sudden prostration of Louis M. Gottschalk, the eminent American pianist and composer, in the midst of a grand concert which he was giving in Rio Janeiro, November 23, 1869, there have been current in that city and elsewhere rumors of cause and his death on December 18th following were the result of some foul play. A gentleman who has recently arrived from Rio Janeiro gives an account both of the various rumors which have obtained some degree of credence, and of what he believes to be the true story as he learned it, just before his departure, from the physician who attended and attended Gottschalk in his last hours. The same gentleman had also obtained corroborative information from Portuguese sources, including the official record of major-dome, upon his tour in Brazil. It was believed by many that Gottschalk, whose amorous adventures with actresses in numerous cities of Brazil are a matter of notoriety, was the victim of some jealous husband or lover. The stories agreed that the immediate cause of his death was a blow upon the back from a "sand bag"—a deadly weapon used by Brazilian assassins. The instrument is a small bag, tightly filled with sand, and weighted at the end of a cane. The effect of a blow from it, usually given upon the back, is almost always fatal, though the injuries inflicted are of such a nature as to prevent for days or even weeks afterward. Gottschalk himself was aware of the cause assigned for his prostration, and, it is thought, hardly realized their nature. The explanation stated to have been given by Dr. Severino is as follows:

Gottschalk sent his agent, Firmin, to San Paulo, where Firmin, and attempted to practice the same upon Gottschalk on the evening of the last day of the concert. Gottschalk became much excited and drove the persecutors out of the room where they were exhibiting their disagreeable attentions, and revenge upon him. That night, as he was leaving the place where the concert was held, he was struck in the back by unknown assailants with a sand bag. He was momentarily stunned, but, passed on, and soon returned to Rio Janeiro. He complained from that time, however, of an oppression in his chest, which, it now appears, was the beginning of the fatal disease of the lungs, from the ugly blow of the sand-bag. An abscess was formed in the back part of his chest, as was ascertained upon *post-mortem* examination, and it was doubtless the breaking of this abscess which caused his prostration in the midst of the last concert. His death soon followed, and was accounted for, upon the *post-mortem* examination, by the discovery of a large cavity in the upper portion of the lungs. The details of the case, however they may at first have been suppressed, were hushed up; and it is only by the recent explanations of the physician and of Firmin that any correction of mistaken rumors has been offered.

STATE FINANCES.

Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 26th, 1871.

Balance in Treasury April 26th, 1871.....$1,041,599 81
Applicable for the payment of coupons, bonds, relief notes and interest certificates.....252,349 36

Amount of principal of loan of June 11, 1840, payable on demand.....491,495 30

LOANS REDEEMED DURING MONTH OF APRIL, 1871.

Five per cent. loan, act of June 11, 1846, 3 per cent. premium..	$ 41,890 02
Five per cent. loan, act of May 4, 1852, 3 per cent. premium..	134,000 00
Five per cent. loan, act of April 2, 1853, 3 per cent. premium..	16,000 00
Five per cent. loan, act of April 9, 1853, 3 per cent. premium..	10,000 00
Six per cent. loan, act of May 15, 1861, 3 per cent. premium..	305,950 00
Six per cent. loan, act of May 8, 1862, 3 per cent. premium..	88,493 66
Loan Relief, act of May 4, 1841, par..	9 00
Total..	$1,316,229 02

INTEREST BEARING INDEBTEDNESS.

Four and a half per cent. bonds..	$ 112,000 00
Five per cent. bonds..	3,391,700 00
Six per cent. bonds..	23,833,150 00
Total..	$29,339,145 30

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN STOPPED.

Five per cent. bonds..	$146,827 30
Six per cent. bonds..	9,148 56
Total..	$155,976 36

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Loan relief, act of May 4, 1841..	$ 96,373 00
Interest certificates unclaimed..	4,448 38
Domestic creditors..	
Total..	$ 100,856 05

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest bearing indebtedness..	$29,339,145 30
Debt on which interest has been stopped..	155,976 36
Debt bearing no interest..	100,856 05
Total debt April 30, 1871..	$29,595,987 71
Amount of debt redeemed and purchased since November 30, 1870..	$1,518,674 19

Published in compliance with the provisions of the act approved April 13, 1870.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. W. IRWIN,
State Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SETTLEMENT AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[From the State Journal, May 2.]

Yesterday, in compliance with the law, General W. W. Irwin retired from the State Treasury, handing over the accounts and moneys belonging to the office to his successor, R. W. Mackey. General Irwin's administration of the financial affairs of the State for the past year was eminently successful, and, although the twenty-second referred to in this official course, we find ourselves constrained now, by the facts before us, to make a further statement, showing how well he has performed the duty of State Treasurer.

From May 1, 1870, to May 1, 1871, General Irwin paid $3,627,259 35 of public indebtedness. Such a liquidation, without creating a new debt, is unprecedented in the financial affairs of the State. It exceeds the payments of the preceding year, $2,700,000, and by reducing the interest to be paid the coming year, $180,000.

During the same term General Irwin's collections exceeded those of the preceding year within a fraction of half a million of dollars. The collections were all made as promptly as could possibly be done, and all warrants of corporations, except those which are in the courts, closed, and the revenue delivered applied to the payment of the State debt. This proceeding has always been the course advocated by General Irwin. He has urged, and has sternly acted on the principle, that as fast as the State collected from her debtors she should satisfy her creditors. It is this policy or economy which is pursued by individuals who prosper in business. To loan the public money as has been proposed, at less rates of interest than that accruing on the public debt is so apparently ruinous that only those advocate it who desire to enrich themselves at the expense of the people. General Irwin's idea and management of the finances thus shows for itself a result at once practical, and which can be comprehended by all who understand honest business transactions.

In another column we print the regular monthly statement of the condition of the Treasury for the month of April, such statement being made in compliance with the law. It will be found a statement of the money received by Gen. Irwin when he took the Treasury in 1870, the receipts during his late term, and the same matter in which the same were applied:

Balance from Mackey May 2, 1870..	$2,137,461 35
Receipts during the year ending May 1, 1871..	6,479,410 50
	$8,616,871 85
Loans redeemed during year..	$3,627,259 35
Premium on loans and on gold for redemption of loan and payment of interest..	149,264 79
Interest paid on debt of Commissioners..	1,846,193 02
Paid for ordinary expenses of Government..	2,579,889 88
	$7,412,608 04
Balance turned over to Mackey..	$1,204,263 81

The public servant who can retire on such a rendering of accounts, carries with him the consciousness of having performed his duty, and is deserving of the gratitude of the people.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

Additional Decisions—Ninety-four Applications Granted and Five Refused—Hearings Restored—Contested Cases—Some Singular Developments, &c., &c.

The license Board resumed their session Tuesday morning, when decisions were announced in the following cases:

APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

Pittsburgh—Henry Schneebeck, Seventh ward; B. H. Litber, Seventh ward; Peter Spreyer, Seventh ward; John Keller, Seventeenth ward; Frederick Meyer, First ward; Charles Harbaugh, First ward; Mrs. Charles Engelkamp, Ninth ward; Adam Raab, Tenth ward; G. W. Colwell, First ward; W. H. Meeland, First ward; Nave & Forney, Fourth ward; John Simpson Second ward; George Warner, Second ward; Joseph McKee, Second ward; Millingar, Hershberger & Co., Fifth ward; M. Evart, First ward; Fred. Schild, First ward; Pat. Reagan, First ward; Joseph Levi, Second ward; H. F. Weber, Tenth ward; Jerry Driscoll, Fifth ward; M. Johnston, Eighth ward; Nicholas Adrian, Ninth ward; M. Mahan, Twelfth ward; A. Speck & Morrow, Second ward; F. H. Raible & Son, Ninth ward; Kerr & Devin, Fourth ward.

Allegheny—John Beyer, Third ward; M. Kress, Third ward; J. Pretting, Fourth ward; F. Schiotter, Fourth ward; C. Bailey, Fourth ward; Peter Kuntz, Fourth ward; N. Glitth, Sixth ward; H. Callahan, First ward; Joseph Lynch, Sixth ward; Mrs. Lenhard, Third ward; Henry Weckson, Seventh ward; J. Sigmund, Third ward; K. Keely, Third ward; McCullough & Smith, Fourth ward; D. Casey & Co., Fourth ward; Kiser & Scandrett, Third ward; Rodchelmeer & Affolder, First ward; J. Keller, Third ward; P. Schmidt, Ninth ward; F. Affolder, First ward; E. Steffe, Seventh ward; P. Costlow, Seventeenth ward; W. Reid, Ninth ward; Adrian, Ninth ward; Thomas Durkin, First ward; Ed. Davis, Fourteenth ward; John Roth, First ward; G. Wells, Second ward; Casey & Kane, First ward; Mrs. Christina Getty, Jr., Ninth ward; James McDonald, Second ward; C. Knischler, Second ward; C. Yost, Third ward; A. Engel, Third ward; F. B. Byrne, Second ward; Pat Craney, Sixth ward; P. Fristch, Fifth ward; Eagen, Sixth ward; John Hoffman, Second ward; J. Brosle, Sixth ward; Ch. Geib, Third ward; J. Wacher, Fourth ward; J. Doench, Sixth ward; G. G. Elden, Fourth ward.

Boroughs and Townships—James White, Shaler; Cyrus Lapp, East Birmingham; Joseph Arfeld, McKeesport; Catharine Kiel, McKeesport; Ludwig Schmidt, Birmingham; George Long, Birmingham; E. Kuffell & Bro., Birmingham; Michael Swarts, South Pittsburg; Lewis Aurin, West Pittsburgh; J. R. Lutz, Ormsby borough; M. Alt, Allegheny; P. Melchar, Sharpsburg; Peter Speilman, Mifflin; R. R. Bill, Lower St. Clair; Barbara Altmeyer, Lower St. Clair; Jacob Baumgartner, Lower St. Clair; L. Hoofman, Lower St. Clair; F. Wolff, Indiana; J. A. Baumgartel, McCandless; John Lauch, Hampton; J. Schaffer, Reserve.

APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

G. Ach, Birmingham; J. Doll, Third ward, Allegheny; W. Sedlich, Fourth ward, Allegheny; W. Hauman, Allentown; Hettie Scharff, Temperanceville.

ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS HEARD.

The Board then proceeded to hear additional applications, as follows:

Louis Steene, Sixth ward Allegheny; James Donnelly, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Fred. Werner, Third ward, Allegheny; Matilda McCall, Third ward, Allegheny; Adolph Ludwig, Second ward, Pittsburgh; A. Tutner, Third ward, Allegheny; W. Deitchenmiller, Fifth ward, Allegheny; Hannah Augustine, West Pittsburgh; Jacob Bender, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Margaret McGuire, Lower St. Clair; Jane Cartrick, East Birmingham; Alice Bearsdall, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; John Ahlers, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Rudolph Runk, Birmingham; Reineman & Son, Second ward, Pittsburgh; John Carley, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Jerome Shaffer, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Shafler, First ward, Pittsburgh; John McCormack, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Mary Maladay, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; John O'Donnell, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Tee, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Omert, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Daniel McWilliams, Second ward, Pittsburgh; John Richenbach, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Peter Dornberger, Seventh ward, Allegheny; John Smith, second ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Ehrenfeld, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; J. Hoffman, Third ward, Allegheny; John E. Brett, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Elizabeth Smith, Second ward, Allegheny; Stephen Bittner, Ninth ward, Allegheny; Caspar Shoffner, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Frank Bussing, Second ward, Pittsburgh; John F. Henry Martin, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; John F. Graff, McKeesport; Wm. Lee, Lower St. Clair township; Blafey & Carroll, First ward, Pittsburgh; Michael Powers, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Philip Zimmerman, McKeesport; Mary Cook, Lower St. Clair township; Thomas Hulings, Indiana township; Wm. J. Bell, Mifflin township; Felix Reel, East Birmingham; Michael Carter, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Geo. Bowman, Shaler township; E. Rittenback, Fourth ward, Allegheny; James Ward, North Versailles; C. Banerline & Bro., Shaler township; Jos. Young, Baldwin township; Robert Cheatham, Elizabeth borough; Patrick McGreavy, North Versailles; John Davis, Mifflin township; Henry Rost, Mifflin township; Peter Barnes, Indiana township; Henry Willis, Second ward, Pittsburgh; J. D. Cherry, First ward, Pittsburgh; Hugh Cunningham, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; K. Lanahan, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Nicholas Kunsler, Birmingham; Edward C. McTiernan, Ormsby borough; Joseph Levi, Second ward; H. F. Weber, Tenth ward; Jerry Driscoll, Fifth ward; M. Johnston, Eighth ward; Nicholas Adrian, Ninth ward; M. Mahan, Twelfth ward; A. Speck & Morrow, Second ward; F. H. Raible & Son, Ninth ward; Kerr & Devin, Fourth ward.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 6, 1871.

CIVIL WAR.

Desperate Fighting at Clamart

Three Hundred Insurgents Killed by the Bayonet.

Versaillists Repulsed at Fort Issy

Losses Considerable on Both Sides.

Early Surrender of Issy Predicted

Continued Efforts for Conciliation—Terrible Slaughter at Clamart—Infantry Engagement Before Issy—Issy, Montrouge and Vanves Must Soon Succumb—Quarter Refused by the Versailles Troops.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times* Paris special says that efforts for conciliation continue. A number of societies propose to hold a monster peace meeting on Sunday next.

The slaughter in the affair at Clamart was terrible. The fighting was literally hand to hand, and in three hundred of the insurgents were killed by the bayonet.

VERSAILLES, May 3.—The situation is unchanged. The Government batteries are still breaching the walls of Fort Issy. The night passed quietly.

PARIS, May 3.—There was an infantry engagement before Fort Issy this morning. The Versaillists were repulsed. The losses were considerable on both sides.

Several minor engagements have occurred at Neuilly, where the forces of the Commune and those of the Assembly still hold their old positions. The Commune is silent as to the recent battle at Clamart.

PARIS, May 2.—General Meazy is to be tried by court martial for abandoning Issy.

The Versailles batteries at Challion, Meudon and Breteuil have been shelling Issy all day.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A dispatch, dated Versailles, Tuesday evening, says that after hoisting a white flag on Issy the insurgents hauled it down. They will soon surrender. The same fate will soon befall Montrouge and Vanves.

Rossel is much more dreaded by the Versailles commandes than was Cluseret. He is regarded as a much better officer.

At Fort de Issy the insurgents tried to erect a citadel, but Valerien threw six forty pound shells a minute, and totally destroyed the work.

Spies report thirty thousand Nationals ready to support the Versailles troops, but only when they enter Paris. The anger of the troops against the insurgents is inconceivable. Our troops refuse quarter, and it is useless for an officer to urge mercy.

The Red Conscripts.

LONDON, May 3.—A Paris dispatch says the column in the Place Vendome is to be demolished on the 8th of May, and that all states and other vestiges of the monarchial *regime* are to be destroyed on the same day.

Massing for an Attack on Issy.

PARIS, May 3, *via* LONDON, May 4, 2 A. M.—The Communists are falling back. The Versailles forces on Tuesday night reoccupied the park of Issy. The village of Issy is almost completely surrounded, and its remaining defenders closely pressed. Shells have fallen in the Rue Vaugirard, and several persons have been killed in the open street. The Versailists are massing with the apparent intention of making an attack on Fort Issy.

Reduction of Communist Garrison of Fort Vincennes—Heavy Cannonade from Versailles Batteries—Les Moulineaux and Park Issy Occupied by the Versailles.

PARIS, Evening, May 3.—The Prussians having demanded the strict execution of the terms of the capitulation of Paris, the Commune have been obliged to reduce their garrison in Fort Vincennes.

An intermittent cannonade has been going on all day from Neuilly and Gennevilliers. The batteries at portes Maillot and Dauphine are silent. The Nationals are engaged making repairs.

There is a heavy cannonade from the Versailles batteries on the south, especially against Vanves. Les Moulineaux and Park Issy were alternately taken and retaken yesterday. The Versailles troops finally triumphed and now hold both places again. The Communists were twice panic stricken during the day and were rallied with difficulty.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Petition for French Intervention for the Maintenance of the Temporal Power of the Pope—Another Conspiracy Against the Jews of Roumania—Dr. Livingstone Alive and Well, &c., &c.

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

LONDON, May 3.—The *News* special from Versailles announces that General De Merode, formerly Papal Minister of War, and a Belgian by birth, has presented Thiers a petition, bearing the signatures of a great number of Catholics, requesting French intervention for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

Papal Guarantees Bill Passed.

FLORENCE, May 3.—The Italian Senate has adopted the Papal guarantees bill by a vote of 105 to 20. The bill has been slightly amended and returned to the Chamber of Deputies.

Another Conspiracy Against the Jews in Roumania.

BUCHAREST, May 3.—The elections in Roumania have resulted in favor of the Government.

A conspiracy to plunder and kill the Jews has been discovered, and several of the conspirators, who were officers in the Roumania army, have been cashiered.

Dr. Livingstone Alive and Well.

BOMBAY, May 3.—Advices from Zanzibar state that news has been received that Dr. Livingstone is alive and well, but in a destitute condition.

Austria's Governors Declare in Favor of the Abolition of the Concordat.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Minister's instruction at today's session of the Reichsrath declared that the Government will take a position in favor of the abolition of the Concordat with the Church of Rome, and would now consider it a practical consequence to the Empire and people of the dogmas of infallibility.

Debate on Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Commons today, Jacob Bright, member from Manchester, moved the second reading of the bill enfranchising women, and in a speech in support of the bill used all the old and well known arguments in its favor. Mr. Bouverie, member from Kilmarnock, spoke in opposition, remember from Kilmarnock, spoke in opposition to the measure, repeating the veteran objections to the exercise of female suffrage. Mr. Gladstone followed in a speech of fourteen minutes. He said he was not prepared to sustain the measure, for he was disinclined to involve womanhood in the trying scenes and turbulent excitement of elections. He preferred the Italian idea of female suffrage, founded on property, but exercised by proxy. He was opposed to the bill in its present shape, but ready to sustain a careful measure on the subject. Lord John Manners, member from North Leicestershire, was puzzled to discover the grounds of Mr. Gladstone's opposition, and said the science of politics was easily solvable by the same means as have already enabled members of universities to vote. Beresford Hope, member from Cambridge University, opposed the extension of suffrage to females as an outrage upon womanhood. Dr. Playfair, member from Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, spoke in favor of woman suffrage. A vote was then taken, resulting in a majority of 69 against the bill.

Race for the Chester Cup.

The great race for the Chester cup took place today, with the following result: W. H. Scott's Iris, ridden at by Dundee and Morning Dew, four years, eight-four pounds; Mr. T. Lombard's c. h. H. Mortimer by Catsup out of Dandelion, six years, bred in France, 129 pounds; Mr. W. Day's b. m. Our Mary Ann by Voltigeur out of Garnish, six years, 102 pounds. Fifteen horses started.

The Khedive to Visit the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—It is thought that the Khedive of Egypt will shortly pay a visit to the Sultan. The Sultan has sent a representative to Cairo to congratulate King Amadeus upon his accession to the throne of Spain.

HORRIBLE MURDER

Hon. Sharon Tyndale, Ex-Secretary of State of Illinois, Murdered and Robbed in Springfield—A Desperate Struggle—Small Booty Obtained.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The following are further particulars of the murder of Hon. Sharon Tyndale at Springfield, Ill.: Mr. Tyndale's dead body was found about five o'clock yesterday morning near Lamb's foundry, and only a few rods from his residence. Friday night Mr. Tyndale determined upon a visit to St. Louis, and perhaps to Belleville. He packed a small traveling sack with such articles as he needed, and placed in his wallet fifty dollars in bills, to a small sum—less than five dollars—then in specie. At the usual hour the family retired, and Mr. Tyndale, after setting the alarm clock so as to wake him at one o'clock in the morning, without undressing he lay down on a lounge. He intended to take the train which passes south on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad at 1:50 a. m. Railroad time is three minutes faster than city time, and this gave him thirty-five minutes after the stroke of the alarm clock to arise, leave the house and walk the four blocks to the station.

The alarm faithfully performed its office, and at one o'clock Mr. Tyndale arose, took his traveling sack and entered his wife's room. He bade her an affectionate good-bye, told her not to disturb herself, and left the house. This was the last time he was seen alive by any of his friends. When the body was found there was a shocking bruise on the left forehead and temple, and a deep cut on the left cheek. On the right side of the back of the head, just behind the ear, the bruise was passed four inches in a fronting and slightly upward direction, and this wound was necessarily instantly fatal. The shirt-collar of the deceased was torn open, and the necktie was found some distance from the body. The body lay on its face, in the angle formed by the north wall of the foundry building and the east side of the coal shed. Across the body was found an oak stick an inch and a half wide, an inch and an eighth thick and two feet two inches long. The ends of this stick had splintered for about an inch and a half in the line of width. A single-barreled cartridge-loading pistol, loaded for heavy game, a cartridge and bird shot were also lying near the body. The pistol is of the sort known as the pocket Derringer of the make of the firing Manufacturing Company of Newburyport, Mass. By an ingenious contrivance the barrel, which is about two inches long, and the stock, can be turned to one side on a pivot and loaded with a cartridge. The weapon is No. 1,411, and is marked "Southerner" on the top of the barrel. It is quite new, and the cartridges found with it were marked caliber 44-100 of an inch.

Some tufts of short brown hair and a few hairs from the head or beard of Mr. Tyndale were found on the ground, and there were several fragments of bricks lying about. It is pretty certain, from the evidence taken before the Coroner's jury, which was in session all day yesterday, that some unknown parties have been aware of Mr. Tyndale's intention of taking the morning train South, and thinking doubtless that he had a large sum of money on his person, determined to possess it, even by a bloody murder if necessary. Mr. Tyndale was a well built and powerful man, and if attacked, as he doubtless was, he would make a desperate resistance. The murderer or murderers were prepared to do their bloody work effectually if necessary, and no doubt the struggle was a terrible while it lasted, and the defense made by Mr. Tyndale desperate. In the struggle hair was torn from the heads of the murderer, Tyndale's shirt-collar was rent as mentioned. At last, while the men were still locked in deadly struggle, the cause of an accusation—for there may have been more than one robber—placed a pistol close to the head of Mr. Tyndale and fired a single shot, which passed through the brain of the victim's life. The robber then rifled the body of the victim, but was frightened by some means from his work before he had completed the last part of the work. He took out the pocket book and counted the fifty dollars and some other small change with it. He pulled at the gold watch, but this was secured by a steel chain. The gold spectacles, which Mr. Tyndale constantly wore, and which he had on when struck with the club, as shown by the bruise on the left temple, probably fell to the ground in the struggle, or were knocked off by the blow. These and the traveling sack were left on the ground. The robbery and murderer was obliged to depart.

Mr. Tyndale leaves a wife and five children, all of whom except two are now and have been at school. The Mayor of Springfield has offered one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderers, and doubtless the reward will be largely increased by Mr. Tyndale's friends. Mr. Tyndale was about fifty-five years of age, and was a gentleman of very considerable scientific attainments. In 1864 he was elected Secretary of State, and has resided in Springfield since that time, having previously lived at Belleville. His remains will be taken to the latter place to-morrow for burial.

A Springfield dispatch of this evening says the excitement over the murder of Tyndale is still intense, and the city is full of rumors of the arrest of the perpetrators. One man was arrested at 3 A. M., and lodged in jail, but proved an *alibi* and was discharged.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1871.

The last official statement of the public debt shows a reduction of over six millions. The funded debt bearing interest in coin has been reduced, in the same time, $12,315,700, and the debt, to redemption of matured bonds, but mainly by the purchase of five-twenties. The coin in the Treasury has been increased by the enormous receipts from customs, $166,119, in spite of the large sales of gold. The gold in the treasury is now reported to amount to $106,473,979. Of this $20,483,800 is the property of depositors, and is payable on demand; $5,192,646 represents interest on deposits and unpaid; $857,670 represents matured debt payable in coin; $96,800 of old demand notes, receivable as coin for customs, are still in circulation; and the accrued coin interest on the funded debt is $43,439,618. Thus the Treasury holds $69,-760,324 in coin in trust for others, and has a surplus of $36,763,645 as its own reserve; a sum amply sufficient for all ordinary purposes, including the maintenance of the credit of its bonds, so long as Government paper is the money of the country, but absurdly small if any serious purpose were entertained of resuming specie payments.

This statement fully supports the character of the present Administration on the same hand, as economical and efficient in the transaction of its business; and, on the other, as living "from hand to mouth," without any comprehension of financial principles, or any foresight of the dangers of our system of inflation. The immense pyramid of credit still stands firm on its points, and the Government builds ever higher on it, as if it would stand forever.

—The supply of capital in all the Western cities for loans on real estate has unquestionably increased largely during the last five or six months, and money can now be borrowed for almost any term of years, from three to ten, at per cent., and in some cases even at 8 per cent., on property which two years ago would have had to pay 10 and 12 per cent. To a considerable extent this increase of capital to lend may be attributed to an actual importation of capital from abroad. The financial centers of Europe has doubtless driven some capital to the United States as well as to England and Holland. Then, again, the increase of taxable wealth which will serve as a basis of credit, the railroads, the buildings, the manufactories, the machinery, the farms under cultivation, all go to nothing about the last two enormous crops of cotton, and the three consecutive good crops of cereals, has been enormous in the past five years. The increase of wealth in this way alone would naturally have created a large increase in the money in the market to lend. During the war, the government became a borrower, from our own people of a vastly greater amount than most people believed there was in the country to lend. The capital of the country was, so to speak, mobilized, and became invested in the notes and bonds of the Government. As long as it remained in bonds it did not increase the amount of money in the general markets; but now that the policy of paying off the debt has turned a large amount of it into money in movement to seek other employment, the effect is being felt in the money markets.

—Messrs. Jos B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117 116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111 111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½ 110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111 111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾ 113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾ 113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾ 113¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾ 109¾	109¾
Gold	111¾ 111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold		111¾
United States of 1881		116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862		111
United States 5-20s of 1864		110½
United States 5-20s of 1865		110½
United States 5-20s of 1865, new		113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		113¾
Union Pacific Railroad		93¾
Central Pacific Railroad		100½
Currency Pacific		115½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
May 3, 1871.						
J. & H.	99¾	99½	99½	99½	99¼	98¾
Do. Scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111
Harlem						
Lake Shore	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	109	109
Chicago & Rock Island						
Cleve. & Pitts.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Pitts. & Ft. W.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
C. & N. W.	86¾	86¾	87	87	87	86¾
Do. pref.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Rock Island	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
St. Paul	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	61¾
Do. pref.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Fort Wayne	84	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84
Ohio & Miss.						
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref.						
U. S. & Erie						
Canton	107¾	107¾	107¾	108	108	108
Quicksilver	84	84	84	84	84	84
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Ex.	87	87	87	87	87	87
Wells, F.	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
American Ex.	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
U. S. Exp.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	34½
Catawissa preferred	47¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	53½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116
Schuylkill Navigation	18
Reading	55½

Ex privilege and dividend. *Ex* dividend. *Ex* new stock.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Moves orders in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871.

REMARKS.—We are beginning to have faith in the predictions of the weather prophets who so confidently predicted an early rise in the waters. A heavy deficiency in the amount of rain has fallen within the past twenty-four hours, and we feel safe in predicting a good rise before the end of the week. The stage of water before the end of the week. The markets, as a general thing, are unchanged, with a fair local and country trade reported. Some slight changes have been made, which will be found duly noted:

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,085	4,447	8,152
Apples, bbls	189	232	421
Cheese, boxes	379	442	821
Corn, sacks	2,442	1,069	3,511
Wheat, sacks	3,349	3,066	6,415
Barley, sacks	4,972	2,504	5,476
Rye, sacks	1,674	1,251	2,925
Oats, sacks	4,890	5,205	10,195
Butter, packages	260	260	520
Bacon, tierces	175		175
Bacon, pieces	224	364	588
Dried beef tongues	14	12	26

COMPARISON TABLE.

The following are the receipts of produce for April, 1870, and April, 1871:

	April, 1870.	April, 1871.	Increase.
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Cheese, boxes	2,864	1,644	
Corn, sacks	5,547	11,483	2,936
Wheat, sacks	17,391	13,835	
Barley, sacks	5,768	9,830	4,062
Rye, sacks	4,500	6,713	2,132
Oats, sacks	15,342	9,220	
Butter, packages	1,022	1,090	68
Bacon, pieces	5,176	3,837	
Bacon, tierces		1,171	1,171
Dried beef, boxes	1,316	1,206	110

The produce market is abundantly supplied, as is the local market, and a lively trade is doing at a reasonable tariff.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ₩ bbl. Common $3@4 ₩ bbl. Receipts 29 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₩ doz; in kegs and firkins at 9c ₩ lb.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 55 ₩ cent., 3½@4c; common 48 ₩ cent., 3½c; Potash 70@74c; Pearls 9@9¼ ₩ lb.

BUTTER—Owing to the heavy receipts prices have declined. We are now quoting choice to prime at 20@22c ₩ lb; extra choice will bring 23@30c; inferior to low grade, nominal at 15 packages.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₩ lb.

BEANS—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small navy at $2 50@2 ₩ bush.

BEESWAX—The market is more active, but a shade lower. We quote at 30@32c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner 1-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We report no change to note in prices. A fair demand is reported and sales regularly made at the following figures: Plain shoulders 8¾@9c; Sugar Cured do 9½@9¾c; Canvassed do. 10½c; Ribbed Sides, 10¾@11c; Plain Sides, 10¾@11c; Breakfast Bacon 10¾@15c; Sugar Cured Hams 15c; Canvassed do, 15½c; Dried Beef 19@19½c; Lard, prime kettle rendered in tierces, 11½c; Lard in 10 lb. tins, 12½@13¼c; Country Lard 11@12c. Mess Pork $20 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5@5 50; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote it at $3 ₩ 196@200 ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Are scarce at $12@15 ₩ bbl.

CASTOR OIL—Sales of small lots at 21@22c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19½c ₩ lb.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the car load at $10@10 20 ₩ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2@3 50 ₩ bbl; Beaver's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices firm. We quote: New York or Goshen at 18@19c ₩ lb; Ohio or Goshen 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 15@16c; Western Reserve 15½@16½c ₩ lb. Receipts, 260 boxes.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand at the following quotations: Peaches, quarters in sacks; halves 12@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples, quarters 8@9c ₩ lb. Currants, 11@12c ₩ lb; Valencia raisins, $3 25@3 50 ₩ box; Layers $3 50@3 75.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers, No. 1, 80c ₩ lb; mixed 70c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 220 bbls a falling off. Prices are unchanged. We quote mill rates as follows: Rated Superfine $5 50@5 75; Extra $6 25@6 50; Family $7 00@7 50; Fancy $8 00@8 50; Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 ₩ bbl; sacks 25c; tierces 50c $7 25.

FLATBOATS—$5 by 165, held $1,000 ₩ pair.

GRAIN—The receipts have fallen off somewhat since our last, and not up as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, sacks.	Rye, sacks.
By river	1,000	1,000	667	1,000	134	
By rail	3,447	2,066			467	325

The following are the prices current, viz:

Wheat—Red western $1 25@1 40@1 42; white $1 45@1 50@1 55. Oats are held firmly; sales on wharf and from depots at 55@57c; store sales at 60@62c. Corn dull but no lower; sales round lots from first hands of mixed ear at 68c; mixed shelled 70c; prime yellow 72@73c. Rye is not so firm; holders, however, refuse to make any further concessions; we quote nominally at $1 00@1 05 offered and asked. Barley—The market was entirely devoid of animation, and we note sales of spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

HIDES—We are reported a fair demand at the following figures: Green salted hides (all weights) 14½@14¾c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c. Dry flint nominal at 20@24c.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $2@2 50 per barrel.

HAY—We quote sales from wagon, at $14, 16@20 ₩ ton on track, $18@20 16 05.

HOPS—New crop 29@32c ₩ lb.

LUMBER—The expected rise in the Allegheny has infused new life in the market. We quote: Sawed lumber, pine, in water, $20@22 ₩ M feet; pine, square timber, 16@18c ₩ cubic foot; hemlock timber, 5@6c ₩ cubic foot; shingles, $4 ₩ M.

LIME—Sales at $2 25 ₩ bbl for Cleveland white, and $1 75 for Eastern.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 95@98c; No 2 85@87c; extra $1 00; Chicago and Cincinnati, extra 98c@$1 00 ₩ gallon.

GROCERIES—Market buoyant; coffees, sugars and rice have advanced a shade. We quote:

Sugars—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 12c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Teas—Japan—New Orleans—Choice 111½; prime 103½; good 95½; fair 87½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Are in good demand and have been advanced ¼c all round. We quote: A 13c; B 12½c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12½@12¾c; Demerara, bbls, 12½c.

Syrups—H and E 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 62c; lower grade 40@50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Are firm; slight advance noted in Eastern market, but no change is made here as yet. Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15¾@16½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 60; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 85c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

POTATOES—We are reported sales at the following figures: From store at $1 20 to 1 25 ₩ bushel, and on track at 1 10@1 15; Jersey sweets firm at $5 ₩ bbl.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—New Tennessee sell readily at 6@8c.

PEAS—Sales at $1 75 ₩ bush.

RYE FLOUR—Light demand at $6 50 ₩ bbl.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ₩ cans $1 50; ½ ₩ 2 00; 1 ₩ $6 00 ₩ doz.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65.

SEEDS—Cloverseed $6 25@7 25 ₩ bushel; timothy $6 50@6 75; flaxseed $2 00@2 25.

SODA—Sales at 5c ₩ keg; bi-carb 5c ₩ lb; Saleratus 5½c.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 ₩ box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 9¼c; chemicals of all descriptions, olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda $1 60.

TALLOW—Sales at 9 @9¼c; country 7@7½c.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 3 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop, $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of chicken willows at 16c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified 91@95c; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₩ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4@8 ₩ gal, as to age.

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Teas

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
A clubs of twenty per copy.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

DESPONDENCY OF FRENCH JOURNALS.

A very proud or even a very vain man thoroughly humbled by misfortune may sometimes present a spectacle touching even to his enemies by its pathos. A great nation, or the better portion of a great nation, deeply wounded in their self-esteem, may well enlist the sympathies of the most cynically disposed foreigner. Strange as it may seem, the French, at least the writing part of them, were not humbled, in the true sense of the word, by their national overthrow at the hands of the Germans. To most of them, M. THIERS's apology—"we were not prepared"—seemed a satisfactory and all-sufficient explanation of French defeats, and if at any time or to any person it seemed weak or inadequate, multitudinous subsidiary considerations were available to supply any alleged or imaginary defects. Individual incompetence, individual cowardice, the treachery of single persons and of masses helped to account for much, while the assumed disregard of the rules of civilized warfare on the part of the Germans was made to serve to elucidate much more in the astounding results apparently inconsistent with French reputation for valor and military genius, and with French patriotism and devotion to ideas. Of course, we do not mean that there were not many able men of the nation who saw and were brave enough to declare the truth of national degeneracy and corruption. But the average journalist long accustomed to flatter his compatriots and himself, did not find that his arguments for national arrogance had been deprived of their point or cogency by German victories and a humiliating peace. What, however, these events had utterly failed to accomplish, has been effectually done by the Parisian insurrection. The newspaper writers who incurred most contempt from impartial observers by the absurdity and insolence with which they discussed the German war, have shown in the main admirable good sense in their treatment of the socialist revolt. They seem indeed completely humbled, and for the first time in their lives, divested of those lofty notions regarding French superiority which made it impossible for them either to write or think sensibly on a national subject. They deeply feel the ignominy of the spectacle which Paris presents to the eyes of the world; and thoroughly ashamed of their fellow-citizens, not only the insurgents but those whose timidity or indifference tolerates the insurgents, and almost despair of a country in which such things can happen. Fairly alarmed in anticipation of still more terrible calamities still possible, as well as in the presence of actual facts, they refer to the threatened interference of other nations in a tone absolutely new in French journalism. The subject is no longer treated with shrieks about counter-menaces, but as merely a frightful element in the dreadful situation of the country. "France," says one of them, "appears to the eyes of Europe as a common danger, and Europe wishes to guard against it. But for M. THIERS, resolutions in this direction would have been taken before now. It is murmured in the ears, it is read between the lines of the foreign newspapers. People begin to look upon us as another Mexico without JUAREZ. Abroad they no longer hate us. We inspire a sort of pity, the pity felt at the sight of an epileptic patient struggling amidst paralytics." A Frenchman who writes thus must be very humble. Another seriously believes that France is nearly threatened both within and without by the fate which put an end to Poland. In fact, nothing could be more despondent than the tone of the French press.

THE sudden departure of General GRANT from Washington after the adjournment of Congress, it is intimated, was to get rid of the importunities of the ex-Senators and ex-Members, who insisted on being provided for by Executive appointment. The number of applicants of this character was great, and the departure of the President is more in the nature of a flank movement—his favorite tactics—than a retreat. The result is that a considerable part of the crowd have been compelled to abandon the field, and as many as had money enough leave Washington—all enemies of the administration, of course.

PARISIAN AGITATORS OF TO-DAY.

With whatever pity the Communistic agitations in Paris are regarded by some, with whatever contempt by others, it is still true that excellent materials for picturesque and interesting historical writing are rapidly accumulating under the movement. Distance in time will throw a certain fascination around the most flagitious of the men engaged in it, and virtuous fathers of families will patiently read a calm, philosophical vindication of the purity and elevation of their motives. The world has become so exceedingly charitable that it no longer believes in the badness of men who become notorious; fame or even infamy during a long period seems a sufficient apology for the blackest crimes. Not only TIBERIUS but CALIGULA has, within the last few years, found writers of note to vindicate his memory from a portion of the reproach that rested upon it, and by some, the worst monsters of the first French revolution, are regarded as entitled to places among the martyrs of humanity. HENTZ, whom THIERS, in his history, calls "the terrible proconsul," and who carried out the horribly cruel decree of the Convention for the punishment of the people of Lyons, used, when very old and near his grave in Allegheny City, to talk with unction about "my virtuous friend, MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE," to the surprise if not the horror of his American hearers. In fact, by a numerous school of so-called thinkers in France, "the man of the Terror" is held in the utmost veneration as one of the most admirable exemplars of all civic virtues. A lover and even a maker of poetry (of a very weak sort), delighting in pet animals and birds, he was naturally sensitive and tender in his feelings as a woman, and mortified his sensibilities by the use of cruel measures in the interest of humanity. A slight hint of the explanation of his character and conduct, deemed satisfactory by tens of thousands of Frenchmen at the present day. The fact is only one of the many elements of the present situation in Paris which connect it with the events of eighty years ago. The heritage of revolutionary character and aptitudes has been transmitted from father to son, and the agitators and demagogues of to-day are constantly trying to revive or reproduce the scenes and events of the past. Happily the spirit of the times and the various changes of society and manners render their efforts in a good degree futile. Paris is, however, full of men who, in mind, heart and even in peculiarities of physique, are very much the counterparts of prominent leaders in the old revolution. The striking resemblance in these respects is not inconsistent with a certain pettiness or dwarfishness of character which places them far below their fathers. They may seem bigger to posterity.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

The most convincing logic is the logic of events. It is difficult to withstand the force of an argument when it comes in the shape of incontrovertible fact. Even phlegmatic English statesmen are becoming impressed with a notion that possibly their cherished views and theories may, after all, have been fallacious. Mr. GLADSTONE has recently declared that Ireland ought to be governed in accordance with Irish ideas, so far as these were compatible with the welfare of the entire empire. This implies a distinction between the spheres of home and imperial rule, and a concession to the principle of local self-government, more thorough than we had looked for from such a quarter. During his administration the Irish policy of that statesman has ranged through almost every human mood, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe;" but he appears at last to have discovered the principle on which alone a pacific solution of the chronic trouble can be obtained.

But the principle thus enunciated does not apply to Ireland alone. It relates with equal force to all parts of the United Kingdom. There can be no doubt that the functions of local and of general government have in Great Britain fallen into perplexing confusion, and greatly need to be separated. Down from 1832, the year of the inauguration of the great reform measures shortly to culminate in the ballot, the Whig party has always been on the side of centralization. Even in reforming the municipalities it managed to represent them as the mere creations of Parliament, whereas in reality they were its creators. How extensive were their original powers may be inferred from the little islands of Guernsey and Jersey in the British channel. These islands formerly belonged to the dukedom of Normandy, and upon their annexation to the British crown retained their ancient institutions and never became dependent on the English Parliament. Nor do their inhabitants appear ever to have sighed for subjection, for notwithstanding their narrow area of land, the peasants are immeasurably better off than the English laborers, while the classes above them find nothing of which to complain. These islands have their own local assemblies, with as full legislative control over their local concerns as has the general Parliament over the affairs of the Empire, or the Legislature of Pennsylvania over our own State. But the English municipalities have had their powers clipped on all sides. The rights of the counties have been repressed instead of fostered and developed, and for a period of forty years permissive legislation has been more and more scantily dealt out to them under the jealous limitations of Parliament.

Whether, after neglect so inveterate, it will be possible to reconcile Ireland by anything short of an Irish Parliament, is exceedingly problematic; and even this would involve two foreign policies, and would be nearly or quite as bad as the complete separation of Ireland from England. But the acknowledgment of Mr. GLADSTONE shows that a beginning has been made, and that the weakening and destruction of local authority must give place to a policy of greater local freedom, with lessened uniformity. Now that the premier has admitted the principle the subject will doubtless be pressed, and one of the reforms which we shall look for as a consequence of the agitation, will be the eventual passage of a law abolishing the present absurd system of non-resident representation. Residence among a people is commonly supposed to be requisite to an adequate knowledge of their special interests and wants, but under the existing system an aspirant who has all his life lived in a fishing village on the southern coast is just as likely to be chosen to represent a great manufacturing community in the northern counties, as is a man born and bred among such constituents. The statement of Mr. GLADSTONE appears to have escaped general observation, but it is significant as showing the inevitable tendency of the times.

TWO FIDDLERS.

Among the pupils of ISOCRATES, the famous Athenian teacher of political oratory, was a certain young Greek afflicted with the painful disease known as *cacoethes loquendi*. Finding, at the end of term, that the little account charged against him by his great preceptor amounted to twice the expected sum, he inquired as to the reason thereof, and was politely informed by the distinguished master of rhetoric that the explanation consisted in his having been instructed in two sciences instead of one—how to speak judiciously, and how to hold his peace wisely.

It is a pity for the Democratic party that it has among its apostles no ISOCRATES to convey a similar lesson to the BLAIR family. FRANK, for instance, does not exactly play upon the harp of a thousand strings, because his fiddle possesses only one; but upon this he scrapes and practices with the ardor and assiduity of a VIEUXTEMPS. In 1868, the year in which he made his *debut* before the Democratic foot-lights, he said of General GRANT, "he is a bold and dangerous man, and will try to make himself dictator." This was the key to which his instrument was attuned, and on it he has ever since pegged away with a pertinacity which is absolutely heroic. To be sure there have been times in which even his own bosom friends, and those who had implicit faith in his musical genius, were fain to clap their hands to their ears to shut out the sound of his screeching discords, and it must be confessed that the general public has maintained an intense and cruel opposition as well to his system as to his exposition of it. But genius of this stamp is not to be deterred. Probably he has heard of DISRAELI's earlier failures as an orator, and his subsequent complete mastery over the difficult science of tongue fence. Perhaps he has read of the story of Sir ROBERT BRUCE and the spider, and so has grown into a fixed belief in the ultimate triumph of perseverance. Or, it may be that a few burrs from the bushes of his boyish learning still stick to his skirts, and that he remembers the phrase "*Labor vincit omnia.*" At all events, whatever may have been the cause, he has pursued his studies in this line with a singleness of purpose almost without parallel in the history of great men. We cannot aver that in doing so he has kept the "noiseless" tenor of his way, but he has certainly kept the way. No matter that he has been snubbed and scowled upon by those from whom he looked for encouragement and applause; no matter that he has thrown the whole Democratic orchestra into inextricable confusion, the painted and padded actors into furious fits, and again and again disconcerted the whole order of performance—he has seen nothing, heard nothing, cared for nothing except the soul of his cherished instrument; and so has gone on fiddling and fiddling, like NERO when Rome was in flames. Well, this splendid baffling against odds has at last conquered. He has found a recruit. It is his brother, ycleept MONTGOMERY. He has caught the divine contagion. The musical billows of the one have at last swept over the heart of the other, and he, too, has gone into the solo business. He has recently played an engagement in Baltimore, and acquitted himself with remarkable success. He plays the same tune as his teacher, even to the most intricate variations. If GRANT is the *bete noir* of FRANK, he is also the hobgoblin of MONTGOMERY. If to FRANK he is the dreaded "man on horseback," to MONTGOMERY he is also an incipient CROMWELL. "He is a vulgar despot," cries the one; "he is a heartless tyrant," shouts the other. FRANK is the younger of the twain, but MONTGOMERY does credit to his teaching.

We do not propose to criticise this gentleman's speech. That there are vulnerable points in the policy of the Republican party we do not deny, nor that these will be repaired at the next session of Congress do we doubt. To assert that the policy of the administration had been faultless would be to assert what has been true of no administration since the Government has been formed. But we protest against this constant falsification of the record on the part of its political opponents. Let the battle be fought on the plane of honorable criticism instead of malignant defamation. The success of the Republican party is dear to us, because with all its faults it is the party of law and order, of peace and security, of education and advancement, of everything that goes to make up a noble nation. We should rejoice could the ensuing campaign be conducted upon the basis of courteous and generous antagonism; but so long as the BLAIRS are encouraged in their furious flap-doodle this is rendered impossible.

MEN and parties generally proclaim and act out what they feel and seldom take part against that with which they sympathize. It is plain, therefore, why the Ku-Klux rascals are never rebuked by Democratic leaders, and why they feel that they have their moral support. There is not the shadow of a doubt that if the Democratic leaders only felt so disposed, they could change the face of things in the South in one month. But they never make the attempt, simply because they either approve of Ku-Kluxism or are afraid of dividing the party—for the Ku-Klux are an important wing of the Democratic party. It was the rebellion that united the loyal masses to save the Government, and they will be not less united in the coming Presidential election for similar reasons, which the Ku-Klux Democracy so vividly illustrate. The blood of the murdered citizens will not be spilt in vain.

SEVERAL changes have just been made in Western journalism. The Cincinnati *Times* has been purchased and merged into the *Chronicle* of the same city. The first number of the consolidated paper—which has the entire field of evening journalism in Cincinnati—was issued yesterday. Its Republican principles remain unchanged. Yesterday, also, the Toledo *Commercial* passed into the hands of a strong company, just organized, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. In this instance, too, the political complexion of the paper remains the same.

MINISTER JAY is going to Constantinople only as a traveler for a brief period, and not to supercede Minister McVeigh. And so nobody is hurt by this explanation.

TALKING BACK.

There is a curious similarity between the present contrariety of view on the part of Northern and Southern Democracy, and the excited debates of the diabolic dignitaries whose caucus proceedings MILTON reports, in reference to the recovery of their lost dominion. Some of these were for the employment of strategy, for temporary acquiescence, for masterly inactivity, for the policy of waiting until "something should turn up." Others—and it must be confessed they constituted the more distinguished and intellectual portion of the Conference—were "still for war," for open hostility, uncoucealed hatred and general straight-forward damnableness. The efforts of the Democratic press at the North to convey the impression that the South entertained no real purpose of re-opening the reconstruction issues, is met in the South by decided resistance and rebuke. We stated, a few days ago, that the honest sentiments and opinions of the Southern people were—in spite of the contrary assertions of Northern Democratic journals—reflected in the leading papers of that section. Hypocrisy in the homage which vice pays to virtue, for the furtherance of its own ulterior objects. Hence the statement of the *World*, and other leading organs of its party, that the "situation" would be accepted as an accomplished fact; as, also, the assurances conveyed in the recently published Democratic address, that no intention existed of interfering with reconstruction. But the people of the South, whatever their many other defects, possess the qualities of sincerity and explicit speech. It is hardly to be wondered at that this should be so—they held their mastery for so long a period, and have been so thoroughly accustomed to see their wishes take the place of law. There is no reason in the world why an autocrat should not be sincere, when the crooking of his little finger can take off a rebellious head. To show that the South has not yet outgrown this imperial temper, we quote the following extracts from two of its leading journals, the subject under consideration being the cooing whispers of the Democratic manifesto, and the plausible inculcations of the New York *World*. The Mobile *Register* declares that the South will not accept negro suffrage and the Fifteenth Amendment, and makes return for the great organ's advice to "Southern impracticables" in this swift-sworded manner:

> "We retort, then, on 'Northern Impracticables' like the *World*, who persistently close their eyes to this great power of race instinct, who reject a law that God has imprinted on the hearts of all men, and prefer to cling to false and glittering expedients as the watchword of victory. The *World* is without faith. It is in the bramble-bush of unbelief. Armies, religions, military or political, are sure to go to victory by unbelievers like the *World*. It is afraid of its own cause; afraid of the very truths it is most profoundly grounded in. How can there be inspiration—the *feu sacre* of triumph—in the counsels of the leadership of such a journal?"

That is a hard and unkind hit. "Armies are never led to victory by unbelievers." Now the *World* does not deserve this taunt; for if, during the rebellion, it didn't believe in the ultimate success of the South, it certainly made most heroic efforts to make it appear so. It did the best it could, and LEE himself did no more. The sneer of the *Register* is therefore rank ingratitude.

The Montgomery *Mail* likewise comes to the rescue. It says:

> "The great national objection to the Fifteenth Amendment lies in the fact that so long as it occupies a place in the Constitution of the United States it is a standing admission on the part of the whole people that the legislature may be justifiably led to overthrowing the 'old landmarks' of popular and free Government. Can the *World* see no danger in that admission and wealth, at least, an effort to escape from? And who is left to make that effort if not the Democratic party?"

These extracts—and others like them which might be selected from almost every Southern journal of influence—sufficiently demonstrate the fact that those who shape and mould the public opinion of the South intend to fight the coming battle upon the basis of the platform of 1868, which declared the Reconstruction acts to be "unconstitutional, null and void." Set over against authentic and authoritative declarations like these, the dulcet breathings of the Northern Democratic press and Congressional manifesto are as a lullaby to the sound of thunder. We suspect our contemporaries on this side of Mason and Dixon's line will henceforth be kept pretty busy in crying to their injudicious allies, "hush!"

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We do not propose here to discuss the constitutionality of the law, nor to call attention to the mischievous assumption which underlies every Democratic objection to it—that the Constitution confers no power upon the General Government to compel obedience to its statutes. But since our contemporary regards Senator MORTON "as a traitor who ought to be arrested and tried for his life, and the President as a conspirator who ought to be impeached," we should like to know its opinion of the action of JACKSON in sending a military detachment to Charleston to enforce the revenue laws of the United States, and that of a subsequent Democratic President in employing United States troops to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law in the case of ANTHONY BURNS. We discern the "difference" to which the *Courier-Journal* alludes—does it observe the parallel we have pointed out?

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MR. STEPHENS represents the average Southern conservative sentiment. He is also perfectly well aware that the South will exercise a controlling influence in the next Democratic nominating convention. His statement is consequently to be taken as an authoritative exposition of the attitude of that wing of Democracy, in its most conciliatory mood. The Democratic address has therefore wasted its sweetness on the desert air; the *World* may explain, advise, entreat and recant as it chooses, but Southern Democracy will cry "scissors" until the last gasp. We really pity the party—its condition so vividly reminds us of the incantation scene in Macbeth—

> "Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble,
> Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

THE New York *World* of Friday prints the letter of a correspondent in Pittsburgh, relative to the approaching Democratic State Convention and the platform to be adopted thereat. Its general tenor strongly reminds us of the old saying—

> "When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be."

It recognizes the fact that unless a complete change of front is executed the party is irrevocably doomed to defeat, and asserts that so far as Western Pennsylvania is concerned the campaign is to be fought upon present questions alone, irrespective of the "fossils" who have "hampered the party with dead issues" in the past. It says:

> "While the Democracy opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments while they were pending, as being inconsistent with, and in flagrant subversive of the genius of our institutions, they set up no claim that after they have been adopted in the form prescribed by the Constitution, they can be violently overthrown. Perhaps one Democrat in a hundred would resist such a revolutionary proceeding, but they do not reflect the sentiments of the party. They are the mere handful of impracticables who cling to every party."

The Congressional address is severely censured by the correspondent, in these words: "We must have a clear and unequivocal expression of views," and he further points out the necessity of an authoritative denial of the charge that "the Democratic party intends to unsettle all the relations" which have been adjusted by the war. The platform to be adopted at the convention will, he says, substantially embody these views. Very well; we are glad of it. Every reformation of character is to be hailed as a possible sign of further improvement. The promise has been distinctly and unequivocally put on record. Now let us see what the 24th of May will show us in the way of performance. The Congressional address is declared to be "veiled as the promises of the witches to CAWDOR. We shall be glad to have the Democracy of Pennsylvania give "a clear expression of opinion" on the issues of the day; and if it shall chance to be of the character indicated, we shall be interested to learn what their political brethren of the South will have to say about it. As a general thing, they dislike being called nicknames—especially "rossbs."

HERE is an extract from the speech of a distinguished Democratic politician, delivered a few days ago:

> "What interest have the property holders of the South in creating disturbances? They are steadily winning their way back to the control of their State Governments by dignity, patience and wisdom. The Radicals were the only persons interested in creating these disturbances."

And here is an illustration of the "dignity, patience and wisdom," which shed lustre upon them:

> "On Sunday night last, a party of disguised men rode to the house of Mr. Robert Melton, an elderly Union man of Southern birth, living on his little farm near Old Store, Chesterfield county, S. C., and called for him to come out. When he appeared at the door accompanied by his wife and daughter, all three were immediately shot. The wife was instantly killed, and Mr. Melton was fatally and his daughter dangerously wounded. Mr. Melton was a collector of delinquent taxes."

We have steadily urged upon Congress the adoption of a pacific and magnanimous policy towards the South, and have not sought to conceal our opinion that bad local governments had to a considerable extent increased the morbid public sentiment which in those States obstructed the functions of justice. We have urged amnesty for past offenses, questioned the wisdom of enlarging national jurisdiction at the expense of local self-government, except in the last extremity, and have explicitly and repeatedly stated our conviction that the remedy for the disorders which afflict the South was not to be found solely in penal statutes. But in front of such foul murder as is related in this extract—which is not an isolated, but a representative instance of the costs of loyalty in that quarter, what hideous mummery are the hollow phrases of this politician. Not only does the South seem bent on demonstrating the justice of the passage of the Southern Force bill, but also of showing the absolute necessity of its immediate and vigorous application. We had hoped it might remain as a dead letter, but if the people of the disaffected States *will* give it vitality, how can they complain if retribution should follow outrage?

IT is not so certain that the treaty framed by the Joint High Commission, for having merged all matters of dispute with England, will not fail in the Senate. Such is the suggestion which is getting abroad already as the result of out-givings by Senators and others. The American Commissioners, it is understood, favored separate treaties, but the English representatives insisted on an omnibus arrangement, as according to their instructions—and this may prove the ground on which the whole work will be rejected.

TO JUDGE from the way in which it keeps hewing at its own limbs, it would seem that Democracy was determined to go into the coming campaign without a leg to stand upon. Only the other day it sent up a tremendous semi-official wail against the extravagance and recklessness of the Republican party; and it will be recollected by our readers that in alluding to the Congressional manifesto we said it would be wise in the Republican party to heed this count in the indictment, and push the Civil Service reform as rapidly and thoroughly as possible. But now that party, or at least one of the most influential organs of it, comes out squarely in opposition to the very measure that would have helped to redress the wrongs of which it complains. The Washington *Patriot* of Saturday, in an article upon the bill passed at the last session of Congress, conferring upon the President authority to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as in his judgment were calculated to promote its efficiency, says:

> "We do not believe that there is a possibility of evolving, at this time, a tangible and consistent reform out of the crude notions which seem to prevail on the subject, and this view is confirmed by the fact, recently revealed, that the system of competitive examinations in England, and which is held to be the most of the whole Civil Service Reform, turns out to be a farce, equaled only by that ancient and venerable piece of fiction, the notion of unpaid officers doing high duties properly."

When it is considered that the journal from which this extract is quoted is indorsed by all the leading members of its party, the ludicrousness of its attacks on Republican favoritism and incompetency becomes absolutely painful. We were afraid that its sudden access of virtue wouldn't last. A piece of magnetized steel, even if it be ground to powder, retains the magnetic influence in every particle of dust. Democracy cannot forget the good old slogan, "to the victors belong the spoils," and naturally, in spite of the fact that it hates Republicanism on general principles, feels a pang of regret at the coming reformation of a bad habit, borrowed from its own previous practice and example.

A FEW days ago we said, in an article on the spread of liberal ideas in England, that all the signs of the times indicated that the overshadowing question for that country to solve would shortly be whether the present landed aristocracy had a right to set apart eleven million acres of arable land for private parks and hunting grounds, while hundreds of thousands of men and women were suffering for want of the commonest necessaries of life. The period of discussion appears to have arrived. According to a London cable dispatch a motion was made in the House of Commons on Saturday, for the reservation of a portion of Epping Forest for a public park. The motion was resisted by the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the ground that the property belonged to the Crown and not to the public. Mr. HARCOURT, however—the well known "Historicus" of the *Times*—a moderately conservative member, opposed the government, and declared that the people, not the Crown, owned the property. A division of the House followed, when it was ascertained that the government stood in a minority of a hundred and one. Looking at it in all its aspects it is the most significant vote of modern years, and indicates that while the new order of things is by no means firmly established, the old patriarchal period of monarchy and aristocracy is rapidly passing away. The coming struggle will of course begin with the Crown lands; but it will end with the repeal of the law of primogeniture, and a radical reconstruction of the whole fabric of society.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Saturday made a decision in regard to the rendering of income tax returns which, although it reverses the practice hitherto in vogue, will receive the hearty approbation of the entire country. It has heretofore been customary for Assistant Assessors to serve the residents of their respective divisions with blank forms, and to require of them returns of their income, whether falling below the amount legally exempted or not. But the Commissioner rules that only those who possess incomes of over two thousand dollars a year are required to render returns; those whose gross incomes do not exceed that sum are not required to fill out the blanks which have been left with them, or to pay any attention to the matter. This abolishes a great nuisance, but the greatest of all yet rem